

Vincent de Paul, one of the oldest in Belgium.

Paris.—That the night and day attacks on the French left by the heavily reinforced German right continue without any material change in the situation and that in general there has been no change was the tenor of the official statement issued this afternoon.

The official review, issued from the war office at Bordeaux and made public by Gen. Galliene here, says that the French are making slight progress near the Meuse.

Several officers in the garb of the British Indian troops have been seen here in Paris and this is accepted as conclusive proof that at last the Indian regiments are in the field although up to the present time there has been no official statement on the subject.

London.—Advices from the front in France indicate that the Germans are again shifting their troops. The ninth German army, which is commanded by Gen. Von Boehm and holds the extreme right of the German line, has again been reinforced.

It is thus made plain to the military experts here that the Germans themselves realize the entire success of their present movement hinges on holding their right until the Meuse line of forts can be demolished by the bombardment now in progress.

In order to prevent this, however, the French have drained goodly bodies of troops from the region south of Belfort and have sent them into action with the armies that are operating from Toul and Nancy.

Berlin (Via Wireless Through Sayville, L. I., to the United Press).—Reports received here directly from the front say the high German military officials, directly in charge of the campaign in France, predict the Germans will break through the allied lines within the next week. The resistance is said to be slowly slackening at several points.

That many of the wounded who

might be saved are being sacrificed through the scarcity of doctors at the front was the statement made to me today by the surgeon in charge of a hospital train on which I came from Aix La Chapelle.

He alleged that the chief reason for this has been the utter disregard of the Red Cross by the French.

London.—British authorities are admitted gravely concerned over the sanitary situation in the field.

Though the British army is much better off than any of the forces in the field due to their activity in safeguarding the water supply, the heavy cold rains that continued for more than a week brought a veritable epidemic of rheumatism to the soldiers in the field. Compelled to stand deep in water-filled trenches, to fight day and night in clothing from which water actually dripped, the contending forces naturally suffered, and since then the percentage of sick is fully as large as the percentage of wounded.

Ostend.—Burgomeister Max of Brussels continues his opposition to the German demands. As a result he has again been arrested by order of the German governor of Brussels.

When the latter called upon the burgeomeister for the payment of the instalment on the war tax levy demanded by Germany for sparing Brussels the burgeomeister tendered in payment instead of gold the German bonds held by the Brussels banks. The German commander demanded that the payment be in gold. Max refused, insisting that the German bonds represented coin. He was finally thrown into prison and was not released until the municipality paid over \$6,000,000.

At the time of the capture of Brussels it was announced that Germany had levied \$40,000,000 tribute on Brussels and that the Germans had taken three of the most prominent Belgian citizens as hostages until the money should be paid. Later it was officially denied from Berlin that any